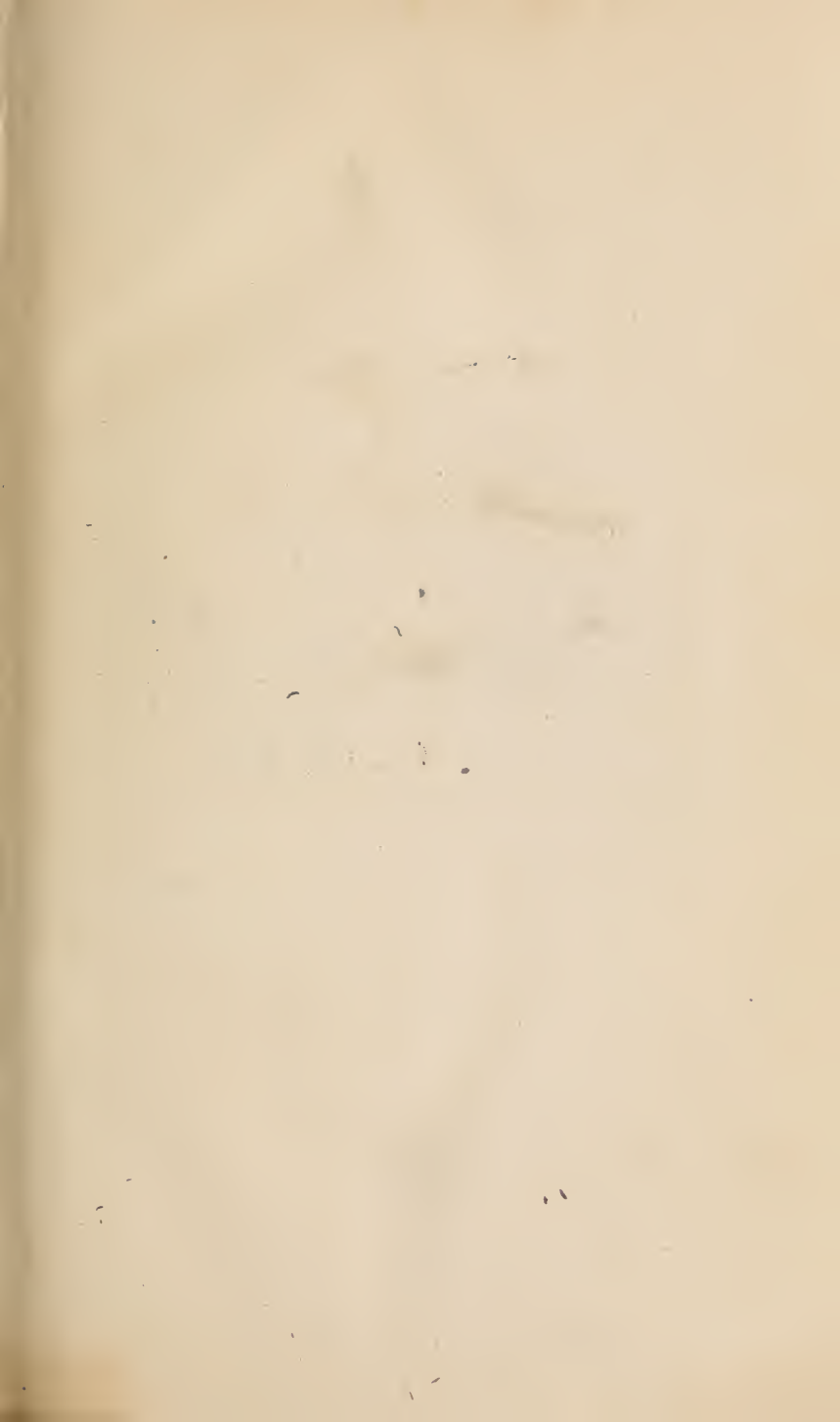


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LIVINGSTON'S ZAMBESI AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 230.]

THE SLAVE TRADE AND MISSIONS.

The Shire country, upon Dr. Livingstone's first visit, in 1859, wore an aspect of industry, plenty, and almost pastoral quiet. Less than two years after, he made another journey through the same region. Some of the neighboring tribes, incited by the Portuguese slave-traders, had made a fierce onset upon the region ; and the travellers saw gang after gang of the persecuted and afflicted inhabitants driven off toward Tette and the ports on the Coast. The men were fastened together, two by two, by means of the "goree," or slave-stick. The fork of a stout stick six or seven feet long is put upon the neck ; through the ends of the fork an iron rod is placed rivetted at both ends across the throat : and two of these sticks, with a chain fastened in each, are lashed together. The women are compelled to carry baskets on their heads, in some cases in addition to their infants, which are bound round their bodies with a cloth. Slave-drivers, armed with guns, staves, and other implements, accompany the gang and urge them on. The gang, which numbered eighty-four, was met and liberated by Dr. Livingstone, who learned that the day before two of the women had been shot for attempting to unfasten the thongs. One woman had her infants brains knocked out because she could not carry her load and it ; and a man was dispatched with an axe because he had broken down with fatigue.

" No words can convey an adequate idea of the scene of wide-spread desolation which the once pleasant Shire Valley now presented. Instead of smiling villages and crowds of people coming with things for sale, scarcely a soul was to be seen ; and when by chance one lighted on a native, his frame bore the impress of hunger and his countenance

the look of cringing broken-spiritedness. A drought had visited the land after the slave-hunting panic swept over it. Large masses of the people had fled down to the Shire, only anxious to get the river between them and their enemies. Most of the food had been left behind; and famine and starvation had cut off so many that the remainder were too few to bury the dead. The corpses we saw floating down the river were only a remnant of those that had perished, whom their friends, from weakness, could not bury nor overgorged crocodiles devour. It is true that famine caused a great portion of this waste of human life; but the slave-trade must be deemed the chief agent in the ruin, because, as we are informed, in former droughts all the people flocked from the hills down to the marshes, which are capable of yielding crops of maize in less than three months at any time of the year, and now they were afraid to do so.

"Wherever we took a walk human skeletons were seen in every direction, and it was painfully interesting to observe the different postures in which the poor wretches had breathed their last. A whole heap had been thrown down behind a village, where the fugitives had often crossed the river from the east; and in one hut of the same village no fewer than twenty drums had been collected, probably the ferry-man's fees. Many had ended their misery under shady-trees—others under projecting crags in the hills—while others lay in their huts, with closed doors, which, when opened, disclosed the mouldering corpse, with the poor rags round the loins—the skull fallen off the pillow—the little skeleton of the child that had perished first, rolled up in a mat between two large skeletons. The sight of this desert, but eighteen months ago a well peopled valley, now literally strewn with human bones, forced the conviction upon us that the destruction of human life in the middle passage, however great, constitutes but a small portion of the waste, and made us feel that unless the slave-trade—that monster iniquity, which has so long brooded over Africa—is put down, lawful commerce cannot be established.

"We have been careful to mention the different ways in which the slave-trade is carried on, because we believe that, though this odious traffic baffled many of our efforts to ameliorate the condition of the natives, our expedition is the first that ever saw slavery at its fountain-head and in all its phases.

"We have the system nearest to that of justice, indeed the only one that approaches it, when the criminal is sold for his crimes. Then, on the plea of witchcraft, the child taken from the poorer classes of parents as a fine, or to pay a debt, and sold to a travelling native slave-trader. Then children kidnapped by a single robber, or by a gang going from their own village to neighboring hamlets to steal the children who are out drawing water or gathering wood. We have seen places where every house was a stockade, and yet the people were not safe. Next comes the system of retaliation of one hamlet against another to make reprisals, and the same thing on a larger scale between the tribes; the portion of the tribe which flees

becomes vagrant, and eventually, armed with muskets, the produce of previous slaving, attacks peaceful tribes, and depopulates the country for the supply of the ocean slave-trade. Again we have the slave-traders from the Coast, who may be Arabs or half-caste Portuguese. For them slaves are collected by the natives who possess most of a commercial town along the most frequented routes.

“And, lastly, we have still another and more ample source of supply for the ocean slave-trade, and we regret to say the means for its success are drawn directly from Europeans. Trading-parties are sent out from Arab and Portuguese coast towns with large quantities of muskets, ammunition, cloth and beads. The two last articles are used for paying their way during the earlier part of the journey from the Coast, and for the purchase of ivory. From a great number of cases we have examined, these slaving-parties seem to preserve the mercantile character for a large portion of the trip. They usually settle down with some chieftain and cultivate the soil; but we know of no instance in which they have not, at one part of their journey, joined one tribe in attacking another for the sake of the captives they could take. This is so frequent an occurrence that the system causes a frightful loss of life. The bow can not stand for a moment against the musket. Flight, starvation and death ensue; and we must again record our conviction that the mortality after these slave-wars, in addition to the losses on the journey to the Coast and during the ‘middle passage,’ makes it certain that not one in five ever reach the kind masters in Cuba and elsewhere, whom, according to slave-owners’ interpretation of Scripture, Providence intended for them.

“The Portuguese at Tette followed the last of these systems. The waste of life we witnessed is beyond description. As members of the medical profession our eyes were familiar with scenes truly sad enough, but this misery by the slave-trade fairly outstrips all we ever saw. Part of the captives realized were sent up the Zambesi, above Tette, to be sold for ivory—a woman fetched two arrobas, or sixty pounds weight. A large portion of the males were sent to Bourbon. We were witnesses of both these modes of disposing of their captives, as well as of the results following their capture.”

Colonel Rigby, late British consul at Zanzibar, told Dr. Livingstone that from the Nyassa country, nineteen thousand slaves passed annually through the custom-house of that island, exclusive of those sent to Portuguese slave ports. “A small armed steamer on Lake Nyassa could, by exercising a control and furnishing goods in return for ivory and other products, break the neck of this infamous traffic in that quarter; for nearly all must cross the Lake or the Upper Shire.”

We quote two instances of native enterprise:—“Some of the Batoka chiefs must have been men of considerable enterprise; the land of one, in the western part of that country, was protected by the Zambesi on the South, and on the North and East, lay impassable

reedy marshes, filled with water all the year round, leaving his Western border open to invasion. He conceived the idea of digging a broad and deep canal, nearly a mile in length, from the reedy marsh to the Zambesi, and, having carried the scheme into execution, he formed a large island, on which his cattle grazed in safety, and his corn ripened from year to year secure from all marauders.

“A rather singular case of voluntary slavery came to our knowledge—a free black, an intelligent, active young fellow, called Chipanti, who had been our pilot on the river, told us that he had sold himself into slavery. On asking why he had done this, he replied that he was all alone in the world, had neither father nor mother, nor any one else to give him water when sick, or food when hungry; so he sold himself to Major Sicard, a notoriously kind master, whose slaves had little to do, and plenty to eat. And how much did you get for yourself, we asked? ‘Three thirty-yard pieces of cotton cloth,’ he replied: ‘and I forthwith bought a man, a woman and child, who cost me two of the pieces, and I had one piece left.’ This, at all events, showed a cool and calculating spirit; he afterward bought more slaves, and in two years owned a sufficient number to man one of the large canoes. His master subsequently employed him in carrying ivory to Quillimane, and gave him cloth to hire mariners for the voyage; he took his own slaves, of course, and thus drove a thriving business; and was fully convinced that he had made a good speculation by the sale of himself, for had he been sick his master must have supported him.

“As a rule the women are modest and retiring in their demeanor, and without being oppressed with toil, show a great deal of industry. The crops need about eight months attention; then, when the harvest is home, much labor is required to convert it into food as porridge, or beer. The corn is pounded in a large wooden mortar, like the ancient Egyptian one, with a pestle six feet long and about four inches thick. The pounding is performed by two or three women at one mortar. Each, before delivering a blow with her pestle, gives an upward jerk of the body, so as to put strength into the stroke, and they keep exact time, so that two pestles are never in the mortar at the same moment. The measured thud, thud, thud, and the women standing at their vigorous work, are associations inseparable from a prosperous African village. By the operation of pounding, with the aid of a little water, the hard outside scale or husk of the grain is removed, and the cone is made fit for the millstone. The meal irritates the stomach unless cleared from the husk; without considerable energy in the operator, the husk sticks fast to the corn. Solomon thought that still more vigor than is required to separate the hard husk or bran from wheat would fail to separate a ‘fool from his folly.’ ‘Though thou should’st bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him.’ The rainbow, in some parts, is called the pestle of the Barimo or gods. Boys and girls, by constant practice with the pestle, are able to plant stakes in the ground by a

somewhat similiar action, in erecting a hut, so deftly that they never miss the first hole made.

“There is often a suprising contrast between neighboring villages. One is well off and thriving, having good huts, plenty of food and cotton cloth, and its people are frank, trusty, generous, and eager to sell provisions; while in the next the people may be ill-housed, disobliging, suspicious, ill fed, and scantily clad, and with nothing for sale although the land around them is as fertile as that of their wealthier neighbors.

“The assertion may seem strange, yet it is none the less true, that in all the tribes we have visited we never saw a really black person. Different shades of brown prevail, and often a bright bronze tint, which no painter except Mr. Angus, seems able to catch. Those who inhabit elevated, dry situations, and who are not obliged to work much in the sun, are frequently of a lightly warm brown-dark but comely.

“Ethnologists reckon the African as by no means the lowest of the human family. He is nearly as strong physically as the European, and as a race, is wonderfully persistent among the nations of the earth. Neither the diseases nor the ardent spirits which proved so fatal to North American Indians, South Sea Islanders, and Australians, seem capable of annihilating the negroes. Even when subjected to that system so destructive of human life, by which they are torn from their native soil, they spring up irrepressible and darken half the new continent. They are gifted by nature with physical strength capable of withstanding the sorest privations, and a light-heartedness which, as a sort of compensation, enables them to make the best of the worst situations. It is like that power which the human frame possesses of withstanding heat, and to an extent which we should never have known, had not an adventurous surgeon gone into an oven and burned his fingers with his own watch. The Africans have wonderfully borne up under unnatural conditions that would have proved fatal to most races.

“Africa differs from India in the air always becoming refreshing and cool long before the sun returns, and there can be no doubt that we can in this country bear exposure to the sun, which would be fatal in India. It is probably owing to the greater dryness of the African atmosphere that sunstroke is rarely met with. In twenty-two years Dr. Livingstone never met or heard of a single case, though the protective head-dresses of India are rarely seen.

“Although it is little apart from the point to which our observations tend, and we would not willingly be thought indifferent to the loss of even a single human life, it is desirable that it should be more widely known than it is, that the employment of our squadron does not now involve the mortality it once did. The men are not so much employed in the rivers as formerly; condensed water has been brought into common use, and the treatment of fever is better understood. In our own experience, instead of bleeding, as was the practice, we

found an aperient combined with quinine so efficacious, that an attack of fever was generally not much worse than a common cold, and no strength was lost by the patient. Somewhat similar treatment has reduced the rate of mortality in Her Majesty's ships on the Coast of Africa lower than on the West Indies and North American stations.

"It is remarkable that the power of resistance under calamity, or, as some would say, adaptation for a life of servitude, is peculiar only to certain tribes on the continent of Africa. Climate can not be made to account for the fact that many would pine in a state of slavery, or voluntarily perish. No Krooman can be converted into a slave, and yet he is an inhabitant of the low unhealthy West Coast; nor can any of the Zulu or Kaffir tribes be reduced to bondage, though all these live on comparatively elevated regions. We have heard it stated by men familiar with some of the Kaffirs, that a blow given in play by a European must be returned. A love of liberty is observable in all who have the Zulu-blood, as the Makololo, the Watuto, and most probably the Masai. But blood does not explain the fact. A beautiful Baroise woman at Naliele, on refusing to marry a man whom she did not like, was in a pet given by the head man to some Mambari slave-traders from Benguela. Seeing her fate, she seized one of the spears, and stabbing herself, fell down dead."

The capacity of the Eastern coast of Africa, for a large and lucrative trade is unquestionable, and it has notwithstanding many discouragements, made considerable progress within the last thirty years. In 1834, the island of Zanzibar possessed little or no trade; in 1864, the exports of ivory, gum copal, and cloves, had risen to the value of £239,508, and the total exports and imports amounted to £1,000,577, employing 25,340 tons of shipping, and this under the rule of a petty Arabian Prince. Although it may be long before the natives can be induced extensively to cultivate cotton and rice for exportation, there are many valuable natural products, the preparation of which for market requires but little industry and no skill. The hard woods that grow on the banks of the Zambesi and the Shire are especially valuable; they may be obtained in any quantity at the mere cost of cutting, and they can be transported to the coast at all seasons without difficulty. The *lignum vitæ* attains a larger size on the banks of the Zambesi than anywhere else. The African ebony, although not botanically the same as the ebony of commerce, also obtains immense proportions, and is of a deeper black. It abounds on the Rovuma, within eight miles of the sea, as does likewise the fustic, from which is extracted a strong yellow dye.

The luxuriance of the vegetation is such that when it decays an extraordinary amount of putridity is generated: the very rivers are poisoned by it, and fever hovers on every side. Were the plains cultivated, drained and reaped, not only would the most

splendid harvests be obtained, but the cause of fever would be to a great extent removed. The beautiful fulfilment of the sixty-seventh Psalm, which would result from missionary enterprise in such a country, will strike every reader:—"God be merciful to us and bless us and cause His face to shine on us that Thy way may be known on earth, Thy saving health among the nations. . . . Let the people praise Thee, O God, let all the people praise Thee. *Then shall the earth yield her increase*, and God, even our own God, shall bless us."

The shadow of a great rock in a weary land (Isa. xxxii. 2), and the sleep God gives to His beloved (Psalm cxvii. 2), are both illustrated in the following account of an ascent of all but perpendicular rocks. "The strain upon the muscles in jumping from crag to boulder, and wriggling round projections, took an enormous deal out of the party, and they were often glad to cower in the shadow formed by one rock overhanging and resting upon another; the shelter induced the peculiarly strong and overpowering inclination to sleep that too much sun sometimes causes. This sleep is curative of what may be incipient sun-stroke; in its first gentle touches it caused the dream to flit over the boiling brain that they had been sworn in as members of the Alpine Club; and then it became so heavy as to make them feel as if a portion of their existence had been cut from their lives."

Dr. Livingstone closes with the following tribute to the efficiency of, and practical benefits produced by, the various Christian Missions on the Western coast of Africa:

"With respect to the results already obtained by the labors of the missionaries, we have been led to the discovery of some very curious and unexpected facts. Having visited Sierra Leone and some other parts of the West Coast, as well as a great part of South Africa, we were very much gratified by the evidences of success which came under our own personal observation. The crowds of well-dressed, devout and intelligent-looking worshippers, both in the West and South, formed a wonderful contrast to the same people still in their heathen state. At Sierra Leone, Kurnman, and other places, the Sunday, for instance, seemed as well observed as it is anywhere in Scotland. The sight produced an impression on the mind, that England had done an amount of good by her philanthropy that will be recognized and appreciated by posterity. Had we not previously been intimately acquainted by long personal intercourse with the people at Kurnman, who have enjoyed for nearly half a century of Mr. Moffat's missionary labors, and had we not known the state of mind of the stock from which his converts had been drawn, we might have been misled, and have given a lower value to the appearances presented than they deserved. But we have had ample opportunities of forming an estimate of the amount of real Christianity among professing converts, and we are satisfied, from observation and inquiry, that

the assertion of Captain Burton that Mohammedans alone make proselytes in Africa, is not correct, and we believe that in making it he rather intended to shock the prejudices of those whom he thought weak-minded, than to state a fact. The quotation of this statement in an English periodical led us to make a few inquiries, the results of which we give with satisfaction, because wherever Christianity spreads it makes men better.

“By the Government census of 1861 the population of Sierra Leone was 41,000 souls. Of the entire population 27,000 were Christians. The Mohammedans numbered altogether 1,734 souls, which does not seem a very large proportion for the sect which alone makes proselytes. In 1854 the 12,000 Christians in the colony belonging to the Church of England took the entire cost of the schools, £800 per annum, upon themselves. We are not aware at what stage of the growth of the native Churches on the West Coast the wish to support and spread the religion they had received became apparent; but in 1861 the contributions to the Church Missionary Society for this purpose among these African Christians had amounted to £10,000. These facts show pretty conclusively that they have an earnest desire to communicate the blessings they have received to their children and to others.

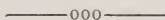
“No attempt has been made to collect information from all the African missions, but from the replies of unimpeachable witnesses it appears that the contributions from negroes in the West Indies, and in West and South Africa, for the support and spread of the Christian faith, amount to upward of £15,000 annually. We therefore repeat, that while, in exceptional cases, Mohammedans have propagated their religion, and at the same time gratified their lust of plunder or selfishness, the rule is that native Christians make sacrifices of their property to spread Christianity, though always instructed that they never thereby purchase their own salvation.

“We certainly never met with any benevolent person who lavished all his charity abroad, and refused to extend a kind and helping hand to the children of sin and sorrow at home. Indeed, we consider his existence to be a mere figment in the brain of croakers, whose own benevolence shines nowhere. So we anticipate no objection from those who are most alive to the pressing wants of the home population, to our quoting with pride the Missionary Societies which are at work on the West coast of Africa. The Societies are sixteen in number. Of these, six are British, seven American, two German, and one West Indian. These Societies maintain 104 European or American missionaries, have 110 stations, 13,000 scholars in 236 schools, and 19,000 registered communicants, a number which probably represents a Christian population of 60,000.

“It is particularly pleasing to see the zeal of our American brethren; they show the natural influences and effects of our holy religion. With the genuine and true-hearted, it is never a question of distance,

but of need. The Americans make capital missionaries, and it is only a bare act of justice to say that their labors and success on the West Coast are above all praise. And not on that shore alone does their benevolence shine. In India, China, South Seas, Syria, South Africa, and their own Far West, they have proved themselves worthy children of the old country, the asylum for the oppressed of every nation, the source of light for all lands."

After four years of exploration, attended with many unforeseen difficulties, the expedition was withdrawn by the Government in 1862, orders having been transmitted to Dr. Livingstone to return to England. The disappointment experienced in the capabilities both of the Zambesi and the Rovuma for commerce, the prevalence of the slave-trade, and the generally unsettled and dangerous state of the country, all contributed to influence the decision of the Government. The expedition, however, has made known a district of boundless capabilities, together with the causes which operate to shut it out from intercourse with the civilized world. It ascertained the existence of a very large population in the interior, neither deficient in the virtue of industry nor incapable of social improvement, and that among their chiefs are men of the most kindly manners, humane dispositions, and generous aspirations, anxious for a higher civilization than has yet dawned upon that benighted country. Why should not those regions of Africa—not by any means the sandy deserts that used to be thought, but as rich and fair as any country on the globe—be peopled by industrious and peaceful tribes, worshipping the God of love, and adorning the doctrine of God their Saviour?



THE TRIBES OF THE NILE BASIN.

At a meeting of the London Ethnological Society, July 10th, an interesting paper was read by Mr. S. W. Baker, the well known traveller, on "The Tribes of the Nile Basin," in which he described many of the native tribes in the centre of Africa, with whom he and Mrs. Baker came in contact during his exploration of the sources of the Nile. He confined himself principally to a description of those tribes which appear to have been shut out from the world's history, having been completely barred out from the earliest ages from the rest of the world by the almost interminable marsh through which the White Nile winds its course. Without any exception, they are without a belief in a Supreme Being, nor have they any form of idolatry or superstition. They are physically strong, exceedingly tall and muscular, they build small circular huts, congregate in villages, and generally cultivate a small amount of grain (dhurra) on the drier portions of their land. There is no actual negro type, excepting the wooly hair; the forehead is rather low, the head broad, the back of the skull

heavy, but neither is the jaw prominent nor are the lips extraordinarily full, nor is the nose flattened. They possess large herds of cattle which they never kill, contenting themselves with bleeding them periodically, sometimes drinking the blood raw, sometimes boiling it. Milk is their chief diet. They catch game in pitfalls, spear fish with harpoons by casting at random, and they are continually at war with neighboring tribes, owing to razzias upon their herds. They have no laws of marriage, the number of a man's wives depending upon his wealth in cattle, a wife being invariably purchased for her value in cows. This may be accepted as a general outline of the tribes bordering the White Nile. They are armed with lances, some with bows and arrows, clubs of ironwood, and they are governed by chiefs, none of whom appear to have much control over their subjects. Glass beads, and both iron and copper rings, iron hoes, and lance heads are the common articles of barter. They work in iron, forming lances, arrow-heads carefully barbed, and they prepare charcoal for smiths' work. Their ornaments consist of beads, iron rings, with which the women load their ankles, and strings of rounded pieces of river shells wound round their waists and necks. In some countries, such as the Shir, where no iron ore exists, the arrow-heads are formed of ironwood. The absence of articles and weapons of metal in no way proves their excess of savagedom. Having no metals to work there are no blacksmiths, the hard wood supplies the want of iron, as the hard stone is used by the New Zealander, and flint stones formerly served as arrow heads.

In the 5th degree of north latitude the Bari tribe commences, and the natives of this district are far superior to those previously described. The country is dry and fertile, and diversified by mountains. The men and women are tall and muscular, the mountains are rich in iron ore, which they smelt and work with great dexterity. They cultivate the ground and use manure for their crops. Their huts are like those of all African tribes, circular, having a low doorway, about two feet high.

Mr. Baker attaches considerable importance to the generally circular form of the huts of the African tribes, as characteristic of their similarity. The distinctions of tribes are marked, almost without exception, by distinctions in headdress, which in all cases is accompanied by a distinct language. On reaching the Western bend of the Nile in North latitude 2 deg. 15 min., a sudden change takes place. The river is the boundary of savagedom, and on crossing the ferry to the south bank, Mr. Baker came across a people differing in their appearance and habits from those on the north. That country, named Unyoro, is governed by a despot, and it exhibits a degree of order and civilization unknown to the northern tribes. They are excellent smiths, they draw wire and make good knives and lances; cultivate the ground with great

care, grow tobacco, and indulge in the use of double pipes, two bowls being united to a single stem, and they are thus enabled to smoke two qualities of tobacco at one time. Their huts, though circular, are much larger and more lofty than those of other tribes, and have an entrance six feet high, with portico.

Mr. Baker then proceeded to notice the tribes on the borders of Abyssinia, who are still in a superior state of civilization. The Abyssinian affluents of the Nile, he observed, sprung from a land inhabited by the only independent Christian country in the whole of Africa, among whom reading and writing are common, and where the features and form of the inhabitants are closely allied to the European, forming a strong contrast to the tribes who inhabit the banks of the White Nile.

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BONITA RIVER AND FALLS.

As we often sailed past the mouth of the river and looked up the vista that opened inward, it was refreshing to look at the ranges of hills and mountains that, running parallel with the coast at a distance variously estimated by natives as twenty or thirty miles inland, rose with their calm blue just above the harmonizing green of the forest tops, and then with regular gradation grew from blue hills to white hazy mountains in the far background. A charming prospective! Well named was the *Sierra del CRYSTAL*! But the eye wearied to look on the cloudiness of the distant range; a lower and nearer one gave it rest. I thought of the blue hills of Pennsylvania, and could almost forget the ever-present sea-sickness.

Wonderful stories of a great cataract (*ivova*) called Yovi, had been often told the missionaries, and Mr. Clemens had once, a number of years ago, gone up the river and been shown by a guide, (who refused to take him farther) a fall, which Mr. Clemens reported to us as rather insignificant. As far as is known, he was the first and only white man who ever entered the river any distance.

In the month of July, 1865, Mr. Mackey and I determined to explore the ground with reference to future operations, though our time was exceedingly limited, only a day being left (by necessary mission arrangements) at our disposal on the journey. The natives said three days would be needed to go up to the Ivova and return. Perhaps that time would be consumed by a people who journey only by fair winds and not by oars, to whom time is no object, and who abandon until to-morrow that which will require diligence if to be accomplished to-day.

The native name of Bonita (called by traders Banita, by the chart Benoit) is *Eyo*. Between the extremest points of its gaping mouth by the sea the distance is three miles. The river proper is probably over a mile wide where the beach ended in mud and

mangroves, and where our boat, in which I had coasted along with four men, stopped to take in Mr. Mackey and a guide.

We marked the hours, so as to judge of the length of the journey. It was 10 A. M., with a tide beginning to run up. Aided thus by tide and a moderate wind, we went comfortably without oars. There was scarcely any preceptible bank. Lining the broad stream were mangroves, stilted up on their long claw-like roots and props, and multiplying themselves infinitely by the twenty, thirty, forty-foot long shoots that, Banian-like, they let fall perpendicularly from their outer branches. Such a wilderness of roots! the home of wild hogs, elephants and snakes. Among the trees disport monkeys, but they do not permit any near approach. There were strange sounds that came from throats of new birds, trumpeting of toucans, screams of parrots, whistles, calls, etc. After a while the banks rose, grew steeper as we proceeded, and became dotted with villages on each side. The wind became fitful, sometimes altogether failing, making oars necessary; and in the afternoon, beyond the tide where the mangroves ceased and the pandanus or screw pine increased, and with the rapid current of the river against us, vigorous rowing was necessary.

The foam from the falls, seen all along the stream, became thicker as, late in the afternoon, the roaring of the cataract saluted our ears. It was exhilarating to look at the clearly-defined ranges ahead, to glide along under the cool afternoon shadow of the overhanging trees, and dip to thirsty lip the pure water of the stream. I may say I have not been *sick* (of any account) in Africa, but then, almost for the first time, I felt *American* health. When the stream narrowed to a hundred feet, and the current too swift to stem, the boat was tied ashore at precisely 5 P. M., and we walked half a mile over an ascending path parallel with the stream, which, however was hid by the dense bushes lining it. Then the guide pointed through a vista showing a series of foaming, broken, abrupt, tumbling rapids, saying that those were what Mr. Clemens had seen. Another half mile's walk, still ascending, brought us to a most remarkable basin, some fifty feet in diameter, in which from a height say of twelve feet, fell the stream reduced to thirty feet in width. I noticed facts connected with the stream and its basin that I have never seen recorded of other cataracts. Out of another corner of the basin went the stream, tumbling over the rapids with probably a descent of 70 feet to the mile where our boat was tied. We stayed until sunset, when the guide with superstitious fear, hurried us away. In the rainy season the amount and rapidity of the water over the falls would be immense, and some native stories would be true. Our Scripture-readers say the region of the falls has a large population.

WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS.

THE GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast is not an agricultural country, and in the most prosperous condition of trade its exports, therefore, are not considerable. There is a falling off in the quantities of palm oil produced in some years as compared with others, which is stated to be owing to failures in the crops: whilst the diminution in the amounts of gold dust and ivory, both of which come from the interior, and chiefly through Ashantee, depend mainly upon the state of its relations with these people. The disturbed state of the country in 1863 had the effect of materially reducing the amount of imports, and there is no anticipation of a revival of trade until terms are made with the Ashantees, and the roads to the interior re-opened.

The revenue of the Colony during the last ten years has averaged from £8,000 to £9,000 a year. It is principally derived from a Parliamentary grant of £4,000 a year, and from a duty of 2 per cent. on imports. The expenditure, which has of late somewhat exceeded the revenue, is chiefly caused by the maintenance of the civil establishments of the Colony. The Ashantee war has also had the effect of involving it in pecuniary difficulties, and its debt amounts to nearly £3,000.

Col. Ord remarks: "As the natives of the Gold Coast fully recognize the right to the possession of the seaboard as belonging to the European Powers which own the forts that stud its margin, and as they have never objected to the imposition by these Powers of such duties on all imported goods as they see fit to levy, there ought to be no difficulty in raising on this coast a revenue not only sufficient for the maintenance of an efficient system of Government, but also capable of affording aid in measures of improvement for the benefit of the natives themselves, such as the establishment of hospitals and schools, and the rendering more perfect and accessible the administration of justice among them. Unfortunately, however, the Dutch Government, which occupies or owns a large number of forts or posts intermixed with, and in many instances in close proximity to our own, has never imposed any duty on the admission of goods through its settlements, and any duties which we may levy must therefore be fixed at so low a rate as not to render it worth the importer's while to land his goods in Dutch waters, and carry on his trade under Dutch protection for the purpose of evading the duty. For several years past no opportunity has been lost of impressing upon the Netherlands Government that were they to join with our own in the imposition of a specific, but not oppressive rate of duty on articles, the introduction of which cannot be beneficial to the natives, as arms, gunpowder, tobacco, and spirits, with a small *ad valorem* duty of 3 or 4 per cent. on all other imports, a revenue would be raised sufficient to maintain ef-

fective establishments without making, as is now done, any charge on the Home Governments, and which would also enable the local Governments to do much for the improvement of the social condition of the natives. Our efforts, however, have been hitherto unsuccessful, the Netherlands Government, though not denying the possibility of attaining these results, is not disposed to incur the risk which so complete a change of its policy might entail, and at present continues to pay between £7,000 and £8,000 a year for the support of its influence amongst the few natives who recognize its authority, and for the protection of a somewhat insignificant trade. The only positive advantage which it is understood to derive from the possession of the settlement is, that it has been able to enter into arrangements with some of the friendly chiefs, and it is said with the Ashantee Government, by which it is permitted to obtain annually a certain number of natives whom it sends out to be trained as soldiers for the protection of Java and its East India dependencies."

On the Gold Coast the cowrie is used as the currency in all small transactions. Gold dust is taken at the rate of £3, 12s. sterling per ounce, and British gold and silver coins with those of the United States are also current.

The expenditure for salaries in the Colony reaches annually £7,472.

The judicial establishment consists of a chief justice, a Government advocate, justices of the peace, four commandants who act as magistrates at the posts of Dixcove, Annamaboe, Accra, and Winnebah, interpreters, and a small force of constables and jailors; the whole cost of these establishments for the ensuing year is estimated at £3,008, of which estimate £746 is for police and goals. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a Colonial chaplain and sexton, costing £424 per annum. The Wesleyan Society has extensive establishments throughout the country, and supports missions and schools in many of the towns; its expenditure for these praiseworthy objects having in some years reached £5,000. The Basle Mission, though working on a different system, devotes itself with great energy to the same objects. Under the head of education, provision is made at a cost of £183 a year, for the payment of teachers in the Government school.

The military force at present appropriated for the occupation of the settlement, consists of one complete West India regiment of eight companies and about 800 strong, of which one company is quartered at Accra, and two at Lagos, with small detachments at the other three outposts. The strength of troops found for many years past, sufficient for the defence of the settlement, was 300 men, and the only reason for the recent augmentation, has been the fear of the renewal of those hostilities with the Ashantees.

The natives of the Gold Coast have been termed a race of slaves, and it has been stated by one who knew them well, that every man

in the country is born liable to the condition of a slave. Notwithstanding this, the condition of the domestic slave in the protected territory is by no means one of great hardship. Under ordinary circumstances he is considered a member of his master's family, with which he lives on terms of equality. He is, as a rule, treated with kindness and consideration. The slave trade is and has long been unknown on the coast; indeed, were it desired to export slaves from any part of the settlements, it would be found impossible to collect them for the purpose without the fact becoming at once known to a magistrate or some official. Were the restriction which British presence imposes, however, once removed, the chiefs would, no doubt, gladly seize the opportunity of disposing of a few surplus or troublesome domestic slaves; but when this was effected, it would be necessary to make inroads on the weaker tribes to keep up the supply.

The climate of the Gold Coast is not superior, in point of healthiness, to that of the other settlements. Although the yellow fever is not known there, dysentery in a very fatal form is extremely common, the only complete remedy for which is immediate removal from the country; and so well is this now understood, that the casualties of officers serving in the Colony are not, from this cause, probably larger than those of the other settlements on the coast. The neighborhood of Accra has long enjoyed the reputation of being a healthier, as it is certainly a more cheerful and pleasanter residence than Cape Coast, and it has been proposed to move the seat of Government thither. This scheme, which was not carried out, is now rendered impossible by the almost entire destruction, by earthquakes, in 1863, of the two castles and other public buildings which would have been occupied by the Government establishments, and whose condition is such as altogether to preclude their restoration.

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AFRICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

LIBERIA.

MONROVIA: Rev. Messrs. Amos Herring; Thomas H. Amos
Mr. B. V. R. James, teacher.

KENTUCKY: Rev. H. W. Erskine; Mr. D. C. Ferguson, teacher.

HARRISBURG: Mr. Simon Harrison; Mr. F. A. Melville, teacher.

MOUNT COFFEE: Mr. Thomas E. Dillon, licentiate preacher.

SINOU: Rev. James M. Priest; Mrs. Mary Parsons, teacher.

MARSHALL: ———

SETTRA KRU: Mr. Washington McDonogh.

The Rev. Thomas H. Amos arrived in this country in July. A short time before leaving Liberia, he was called to part with his wife by death. Regaining his health, and having again entered into

married life, Mr. Amos returned with his family, embarking for Monrovia in the latter part of March. The Rev. A. Herring has relinquished the charge of the church in Monrovia, of which, for several years, he was the "Stated Supply;" he will hereafter fulfil the duties of colporteur in that city and vicinity, as far as his advanced years permit.

The church in Monrovia has made a unanimous call for the services of Mr. Amos, as their pastor, and agreed to take measures for paying such part of his salary as the pecuniary ability of its members will enable them to contribute. With this understanding and the hope that the congregation will become larger, and eventually self-supporting, Mr. Amos goes back prepared to accept the call of the church, and to enter upon his important duties, depending on God for His blessing, and hopeful of successful results in the ministry.

The labors of the Rev. Messrs. Priest, Erskine and Dillon, the last at Mount Coffee, have continued during the year, and not without some encouragement. At Marshall, a pleasing work of grace was manifested, and at the communion season in October, Mr. Erskine, who had visited the church to administer the communion, was permitted to baptize twenty persons, a number of them recaptives. The statistics of the churches are as follows: At Monrovia, 34; Kentucky, 56; Harrisburg, 13; Mount Coffee, 25; Sinou, 70; Marshall, 56. Total, 254.

Schools—In educational work, Mr. James' school in Monrovia was the chief agency employed last year. Its condition is satisfactory, though the feeble health of Mr. James, and his other pressing duties have prevented his giving his full attention to its instruction; he was aided however, by an assistant teacher. Of the small schools at Kentucky, Harrisburg and Sinou, only partial accounts have been received.

The Alexander High-School building, under the supervision of Messrs. James and Melville, has been so nearly completed that it might be opened in a short time; but, after dilligent inquiry, the Committee have not been able to find a suitable person to place at the head of this school. They hope soon to be directed to the choice of a competent superintendent—one who can take the charge both of the manual labor and the instruction of the scholars. It occupies an eligible site, on the south bank of the St. Paul river, near the first rapids, about fourteen miles from Monrovia. A small tract of land has been obtained by purchase from the Liberia Government, on which the school building is erected, and the scholars will be expected to spend a part of their time in out-door work, thus benefitting their health, reducing the cost of their support, and acquiring a practical knowledge to fit them for the duties of future life. Some youths of good promise are waiting until the school is reopened, anxious to avail themselves of its advantages. The Committee would be thankful to see it under the charge of such an instructor as its first superintendent, the Rev. D. A. Wilson. Several

of its scholars under his tuition, and among them Professor Blyden, of Liberia College, have already shown in their course in Liberia the great usefulness of a school conducted on a sound religious and educational basis.

The Station among the Kroos continues under the charge of Mr. Washington McDonogh, who has gained the confidence and the kindly feelings of the people. Mr. Priest after visiting the station, spoke strongly of its importance. The buildings are greatly dilapidated, and measures for their being repaired or rebuilt ought not to be longer delayed. The Committee have given Mr. McDonogh, contingent instructions to undertake this work, within certain limits imposed by the want of larger funds.

CORISCO.

EVANGASIMBA : on the island of Corisco ; occupied as a mission station 1850 ; missionary laborers—Rev. Walter H. Clark and his wife ; Mrs. Mary E. Clemens, teacher ; native Christian assistants—three.

UGOBI : on the island of Corisco ; native Christian laborers—one teacher and one assistant.

ALONGO : on the island of Corisco ; Rev. Cornelius De Heer and his wife : native Christian assistant—one teacher.

BONITA : on the mainland, among the Belenge tribe, 53 miles north of Corisco : occupied first as a missionary station in 1864 ; missionary laborers—Rev. R. Hamil Nassau, M. D., and his wife ; native Christian assistant—one Scripture reader.

Out Stations : ILOBI, in Corisco Bay—vacant. AJE, on the main land, in the Bapuk tribe—two Scripture readers. HANJE, on the main land, in the Kombe tribe, one Scripture reader. HONDA, on the Bay of Corisco ; *Ibia*, licentiate preacher.

In this Country : Rev. James L. Mackey and his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Mackey were compelled to leave Corisco on the third of June, about six months after Mr. Mackey's return to the island, their health requiring a prolonged visit to this country. Mrs. McQueen accompanied them, the time for which she expected to remain in the mission having expired. The loss of her valuable services is much regretted, and the loss to the mission of Mr. and Mrs. Mackey's labors and counsels is greatly deplored, but they hope, if the Lord will, to go back to this field of labor. Mr. and Mrs. Clark arrived at Corisco on their return, on the eighteenth of May. The health of the mission families has been in a good measure preserved, though Mrs. Clemens was seriously ill. A rest from work, and a visit to Gaboon, were of service to her, but she has not yet regained her usual health.

Stations and Out-Stations.—The changes above noted have led to changes at the places occupied in the work of the mission. These will appear, in some measure, from the enumeration above of

stations and laborers. Only two stations are occupied by missionaries on Corisco—Evangasimba and Alongo; the other station Ugobi, is placed under the charge of a native assistant, but Mr. Nassau conducted the morning-services of worship there on Sabbath, until his removal to Bonita. The transfer of Mr. and Mrs. Nassau to Bonita was made at their earnest request, both the Mission and the Committee feeling some degree of doubt as to the expediency of their leaving Corisco in the present weakened force of their laborers on the island; on the other hand, no one can doubt the importance of occupying stations on the main land, and peculiar and tender interest is connected with Bonita, as the scene of the lamented Mr. Paull's remarkable work, while it is a place well adapted for missionary operations, especially such as have in view "the regions beyond." No better laborers could be found for such a post than its present occupants. They removed to this station about the end of the period under review, their labors for the year being mainly expended at Corisco, Mr. Nassau also making visits to the out-stations.

The out-stations are nearly the same as were reported a year ago, but one of them is unoccupied for the present, and one is a new station under the charge of the licentiate preacher Ibia. He hopes to make it eventually a self-supporting station, by cultivating the ground, engaging in carpenter work, and to a limited extent embarking in traffic, aiming at doing these things on Christian rules, and giving a part of his time to direct missionary work. It is an experiment, one which, in the circumstances of the people on the coast, may result in doing much good, but which is necessarily attended with difficulties and temptations. The Committee trust its future course may show its great usefulness.

The Church.—Eight new communicants were received, two of whom were aged women living at the out-station of Ilobi. The number of communicants on the roll was sixty-nine, in October last, of whom nine were under suspension from church communion. At Alongo, Mr. De Heer conducted religious services every Sabbath, and was encouraged by the evident attention given by some to his preaching. The voice of prayer was heard at times, and some came to the missionary as inquirers; a catechumen class of seven was under his instruction; three of its members applied for admission to the church, but were deferred.

Under Mr. Paull's preaching at Bonita, a remarkable work of grace became apparent. Meetings for religious worship were attended by large and deeply attentive audiences; quite a number of persons were inquiring the way of life, some of whom it may be believed, were then led to the Saviour. The sickness and death of the missionary, and the want of regular services for several months, hindered the progress of this good work; but Mr. Nassau, both on his visits to superintend the affairs of the station, and since his residence there, has found reasons for encouragement. The church members at all stations and sub-stations are connected with the church at Evan-

gasimba, now under the pastoral charge of Mr. Clark; and, as a general usage, they attend the communion services held there once in each three months. It is hoped that it may be deemed expedient to form a church at Bonita, at an early day. The native helpers at the sub-stations, especially on the coast, are exposed to many trials and temptations, but in most cases they have proved faithful. To the shame of Christian countries, of the most common and worst evils among these African tribes is the rum introduced by traders; at one of the sub-stations this was found to be the cause of great embarrassment to the missionary work. The report of the Mission makes no reference to the Spanish naval force in Corisco Bay.

Schools.—Translation of Books.—The girl's school at Evan-gasimba, most of the time under Mr. Nassau's superintendence, now under Mr. Clark's, was seriously restricted, for a time, by the difficulty of procuring native food, the scarcity amounting almost to a famine. The attendance of scholars was thereby reduced. The number of scholars at the beginning of the year was twenty; and at the end, after various changes, seventeen. After Mrs. McQueen's and Mrs. Mackey's return, the duties devolving on the ladies connected with the school were too burdensome. Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Clemens are now in charge of its duties, but they much need assistance. Considerable interest was shown in religious things by some of the scholars; a few of them met for several months in a prayer-meeting; it is hoped that the instructions and counsels imparted to these young girls, and the prayers offered for them, will bear good fruit. In like manner may good hopes be indulged of fruit from seed sown by Mr. and Mrs. De Heer at Alongo. The boy's school, composed of scholars from main land tribes, has received much of their patient and faithful labor. At the beginning of the year it was attended by thirteen scholars; at the end, after various changes, by twenty-nine. They are taught to do some kinds of work, and enjoy instruction in the branches of good common education. One of them wishes to be taken under the care of Presbytery, as a candidate for the ministry. Others, it is hoped, will be qualified by gifts and grace for the same office, or for the service of Christ in other ways. Mr. Nassau's numerous engagements prevented his making much progress in the translation of the Psalms; and Mr. Clark for the same reason, could give no time to works for the press. Mr. De Heer speaks of having completed the translation of the "Peep of Day," and of the great need of a reading-book in the school. The latter is a work which should be provided as soon as practicable.

It is evident from the foregoing narrative, that the last year has been a time of severe trial to this mission. Its sad bereavement, the return of valued laborers to this country, the relapse into heathenism of a licentiate preacher and of several members of the church, are great discouragements, and call for humiliation and prayer. Yet, while the door stands still open, and while tokens

of the Divine blessing are still granted to the labors of the brethren, the discouraging events may be regarded as in some measure disciplinary, ordered or permitted to try the faith of the missionaries and of the people of God, and to lead them to the exercise of greater dependence on the Holy Spirit, and greater devotedness to the work in which they are engaged. In the end, these things may promote the greater success of the cause. In this view, the Church may well consider how great is the harvest to be gathered in Africa, and how few are the laborers; and then let earnest prayer be offered unto God for His blessing to rest upon all the precious interests of this mission.—*Annual Report*, 1866.

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From the Liberia Herald.

THE PIONEERS OF LIBERIA.

BY HENRY WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Boldly came that self-sacrificing band,
A love for freedom led them :
A desire to rear, in their fatherland,
A home—this nobly urged them.
And they launched forth on the billowy wave,
Fierce storms and tempests braving,
They had no fear of the raging sea ;
For they felt that God was with them ;
They felt that He their guide would be,
Their aid in the work before them ;
And boldly they came, up the rocky strand,
Where ocean's dark waters were laving.

Amid the gloomy wilds of Afric's land,
With the canopy of heaven above them,
On their bended knees, did this pious band
Give thanks to God who had brought them
Through the dangers of the briny deep,
And their haven in safety reaching.
God heard their prayers, for He gave ear,
In their arduous task He blessed them :
When hope seemed fled, He then was near,
His aid was ever with them.
And they persevered in their noble work,—
The heathen around them teaching.

They toiled on, this courageous band,
Though many trials beset them,
They faltered not, when called to stand,

And meet the foe before them,
Their task begun, they worked with a will,
A home for their children rearing.
The forest fell, the gloom disappeared,
And nature smiled around them.
Their efforts crowned, they were willing to die,
For they felt that the time was nearing.

They are gone, all gone, that noble band,
But they've left their names behind them;
And their children now enjoy the land,
Which their labors have built for them.
Long may we their memory keep,
In their examples ne'er grow weary,
Like them persevere in their arduous task,
In the work which lies before us;
And receive our reward, when called at last,
To Him who ever rules o'er us,
There to meet, in Heaven above,
The Pioneers of Liberia.

MONROVIA, *February 20, 1866.*

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VISIT OF PRESIDENT WARNER.

His Excellency, President Warner left Monrovia, on a visit to the several counties of this Republic, on the 22nd March, in the Schooner "Randall," unattended, except by his private Secretary and vallet. He had been for several months contemplating this visit, but owing to his great press of business was compelled to delay it until this time.

From what we can learn, the President was warmly received and most highly entertained at all the places that he visited; and expresses himself, upon the whole, as being very much pleased with his visit. His stay in Bassa was eight days; out of which, he spent two days in Buchanan; and two days up the St. John's river, at Vonbrunnville where resides his sister. The other time he passed in Edina. He has numerous old friends in Edina, and expresses himself as having been very happy to be with them. They, in turn, manifested every mark of their appreciation of his visit, saluted him with twenty-one guns on his landing, and as many on his debarkation. Mr. Joseph A. Benson, of Buchanan, on his own private account fired a salute at his farm, on the President's arrival, as a mark of his high regard for the Chief Executive of the country.

At Sinoe, the President's stay was about as long as it was at Bassa. Greenville, the largest town and only one "at the beach,"

fired the national salute for him. One day was spent in visiting the river up as far as "the Receptacle," and another in visiting the back settlements or villages. The rest of the time was passed in Greenville. The people here are said generally to be very kind, hospitable and entertaining, full of vivacity, much given to pleasure—which being the case, could not make it a disagreeable stopping place. The President was pleased to find every thing in Sinoe county in a state of peace and quietude, the people all striving to make an honest living, and the country generally and greatly altered since he had last been there—twenty-six years ago. The want of facilities in the form of shipping, is quite a draw-back upon the mercantile operations of the county—but for the want of which, Sinoe would soon outstrip her only rival—Bassa county—in the export of Palm oil.

April 17th, the President landed at Harper, Cape Palmas, under salute, at which place he had not been since March, 1840, when he was there as the captain of a Revenue cutter belonging to the Government. Of course many things must have undergone perceptible changes. The place of landing had changed; and where then stood a powerful native town, was now a beautifully cleared hill. The President's reception here was unsurpassed. A small silk flag of the Republic was presented to His Excellency, by one of the ladies, in behalf of them all, with some appropriate remarks. A special entertainment was also given by them at the Government House. The different tribes of natives, by permission of the Superintendent, came in to "play" before the President. Several hundred, in their war apparel, monkey, deer and leopard skins, bells, guns, cutlasses, feathers and horns, and painted faces and bodies, for three or four days kept up the "dance" in front of the Superintendent's, where the President resided. Powder was most unceremoniously fired away; horns blowing and bells ringing, together with the continuous song of the natives, produced an unusual scene.

Here a grand "palaver" was talked. The President was solicited by the citizens to settle, if possible, some difficulties that have long been existing among several tribes—resulting in wars, the shutting out of trade from the Cavalla river, closing up of roads &c., thereby meddling with the immediate interests of citizens. This state of things had existed for two years; though there had been war, often and on, among these natives for nearly forty years. The chiefs and head men of four or five tribes were summoned to attend the council. After three or four days, the whole matter was amicably settled; peace brought about; the Cavalla river and the roads opened to traders, and the Council adjourned in perfect harmony and union of feeling.

The President remained in Maryland County nearly two weeks. Mount Vaughan and Tubman Town were visited. Maryland county has greatly improved and especially in a commercial way,

within the last few years. Palm oil is shipped in larger quantities than ever before. Some of the people are engaged in building boats, others in tilling the soil. Harper and Latrobe, we are told, are highly adorned with beautiful and luxuriant gardens. The scenery on the road to the country is charming—here and there, a green spot flourishes with the necessities of life; and from the general appearance of things, the people are doing well and seem to be happy.

The President returned to Monrovia, in much improved health and spirits, on the 8th of May, having been absent a little over six weeks.—*Liberia Herald*.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE LIBERIA HERALD.

THE NEW COMERS.—The emigrants by the last two vessels—the “Cora” from Barbados, and the “H. P. Russell” from the United States—are doing well. The West Indians have nearly all gone to work, and having, in many instances, good trades, they are quite successful. The most of them are located on the Carysburg road, and have formed a separate settlement, which they have named Crozerville. Those by the H. P. Russell, are all, without exception Virginians—from Lynchburg. They are said to be a valuable accession, and a working people, and are getting along prosperously. Their lands were drawn from the South-East of Carysburg, and within a few months, they have cut, cleared and planted; and erected sixty houses. The mortality from fever has been quite small.

PALM OIL is said to be exceedingly plentiful in Sinoe county this season. During a few weeks in March and April, there were bought and shipped from Greenville, about sixty thousand gallons of oil. This tells well for the county. But, as we have intimated in another column, the people are greatly in need of boats of a moderate size, say from ten to sixty tons, for the transportation of the oil to be bought in the various parts of the county. The best suitable timber abounds; but the craftsmen are not to be found. It is quite a pity. We are informed that the county is now in a more prosperous condition than at any former period.

The Brig “Cynthia,” of Liverpool, left Monrovia, May 8, with a cargo of fifty thousand gallons of Palm oil. She is under charter by Messrs. McGill & Bro. of this city, and was loaded here within six weeks by them.

Captain A. Alexander, of the American barque “Thomas Pope,” in March and April last, bought *seventy-five* tons of *Camwood* in Bassa County, paying in *specie* at the rate of \$70 per ton.

G. W. MOORE, Esq., County Attorney, resigned his position last month. He has been serving since January, 1864. We have not yet heard the name of his successor.

THE LEGISLATURE, at their last Session, confirmed the appointment of Mr. F. K. Hyde, as Comptroller of the Treasury.

SIGNIFICANCE OF NATIVE NAMES,—Nearly all the names of persons and places and things among the natives have peculiar significance and are often very expressive. The name of that dish, so highly relished by some, and which we have corrupted into *Dumboy*, is from two words in the Bassa dialect, *dor*, a mortar, and *bouy*, cassada, which taken together, mean *mortar-cassada*: or the king *dor* as the participle past, of the verb to pound, to beat up, to mortar. we will have it *pounded* or *mortared-cassada*, which expresses just what it is and “nothing more.” The correct pronunciation therefore, is *Dorbouy*.

In Cape Palmas, one native tribe, at war with another, built a town and named it “Y'da to”—“we want war.” The rival tribe named their newly built town “Kome'ey”—“Head it off.” The first named a second town of theirs “Ge de te”—“This settles it.”

RELICS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—It is stated that the ruins of an old Portuguese town, supposed to have been built up, inhabited, and deserted, more than two hundred years ago, have been discovered up the Sanguin River, the boundary line between Bassa and Sinoe counties. The natives have some traditionary knowledge of it. A fine opportunity is here offered to those desirous of making explorations and investigations.

There has also been recently discovered in the Cape Palmas (not Cavalla) river, the entire frame of a vessel that could not now, unladen, cross that bar at flood tide. The supposition is that it was a slaver, which must have gone into the river years ago to prosecute the traffic in slaves, when the river was much larger and deeper than now, and could not get out again; or that her crew was killed by the natives. The frame may be seen at high tide when the water is salt and consequently more transparent, resting upon the bed of the river. This should not seem strange to us, when we remember that the slave-trade was once so rife along this coast. Vessels entered every river into which they could get, and factories were established. There are still (or were till very recently,) marks on certain trees on the Junk river, caused by the friction of the hawsers by which slave ships were moored. Natives living remember the time. Cannon may be seen in native towns in the interior, principally of Spanish and Portuguese make, bearing dates as far back as the 17th and 18th centuries. In some instances, they have been found more than a hundred miles back from the sea-board.

When we hear of these things, we are made to regret that there was not, in those days, among the thousands who “lived and moved” of our brethren, some one who could have pencilled out

a correct history of the various events that transpired, that it might have descended to us of the present! How astounding would be such an account!

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NEW HAMPSHIRE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

This Society held its annual meeting, June 14, at the office of S. G. Lane, Esq., Concord, Hon. N. G. Upham, one of the Vice Presidents, in the chair. The old Board of Officers were re-elected for the ensuing year. Rev. Franklin Butler, was present and made some statements relating to the present state of the enterprise. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the friends of the cause have more encouragement than ever to increase their efforts and contributions in its behalf.

Resolved, That our interest and confidence in the enterprise of African emigration as an instrument of the civilization and evangelization of Africa, and of the highest development of the black race, are still lively and earnest, and that recent events in this country encourage us to renewed zeal and increased effort for the advancement of our great work.

A resolution was passed recommending to the American Colonization Society certain amendments in the Constitution.

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FALL EXPEDITION.

Encouraged by applications from several hundreds, mostly in the States of South Carolina and Georgia, we are making arrangements to send an expedition from Savannah, November 1, next, for Liberia.

We beg to say to our friends that the passage and settlement of a large Company, at the existing high rates for ships and provisions, will require a heavy outlay, and that liberal aid is earnestly invited.

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A GOOD INVESTMENT.

During the forty-nine years of its existence, the American Colonization Society has received from benevolent people in this country, and expended in its noble enterprise of introducing Christian civilization into Africa by the American colored emigrant, two millions, four hundred and ninety-nine thousand five hundred and thirty-one dollars and ninety-six cents, (\$2,499,531.96,)—less in nearly half a century, than the *daily* expenses

of our Government for some time during our late war. This has proved a wise investment. To say nothing of the rewards of benevolence, this use of money by American Christians and Patriots, "*pays*" in every sense in which good comes to a people as a consequence of philanthropic labors. It has established American Government and institutions, on the soil of a continent, where the feet of the white man are soon prostrated by disease and death. It has rescued thirty thousand square miles (directly and by its influence many more,) of rich, tropical soil and millions of human beings from the ruthless grasp of the merciless slave-traffic. It has raised up churches and schools, and seminaries of learning where more than pagan barbarities once existed. Peaceful commerce has been opened with a people who dwell at the doors of untold treasures in a vast interior. It brings to our markets rich products of sugar and coffee, and palm oil and dye woods, and cotton, and other fruits of the tropics—for which in return, large quantities of our manufactures go to that new region of trade and commerce.

A Christian nationality has come into being, and the black man has a home and a place among the nations of the earth, which the chief civilized powers now acknowledge. The Republic of Liberia has been born. Her flag floats upon the great seas, enters our harbors—is respected in all waters. American piety, patriotism and enterprise have taken root in Africa, and they are beginning to bear fruits of great price in the sight of all nations. And all this and more, has been accomplished at an expense of less than three millions of dollars, in less than fifty years, chiefly by the private munificence of a few good men and women in every part of our country! Surely this is a good work for Americans—a wise use of money—an increase worthy of all gratitude to God, and of all encouragement and effort for the future!

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LIBERIAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF A COFFEE HULLER.—A letter from Monrovia, Liberia, of May 7, 1866, from Messrs. McGill Brothers, says:—"Our firm has lately supplied Mr. Wild, one of our most extensive and energetic planters on the St. Paul's river, with a coffee pulper, from London. It will pulp thirty or forty bushels of the newly

plucked berries in an hour, separating the cherry pulp from the seed, and requiring small labor to dry it and free it from the internal or parchment hull. The machine works admirably. The largest yield we have ever known, from one tree, was sixteen pounds of clear dry coffee. The tree was near the dwelling of the owner, and was carefully pruned and manured. The ordinary yield of a tree of five years old is about five pounds."

THE ARABIC LANGUAGE.—At the last May anniversaries of the Religious Societies, in New York, it was mentioned that the Arabic language is spoken by sixty millions of people living in Asia, Syria and Arabia. It is however also spoken through the whole of the interior of Africa. Professor Blyden, of Liberia College, in a letter of the 26th April, 1866, from Monrovia says: "The other day, while on a visit to a native town, I met a couple of itinerant Mohammedan priests, with their books and papers. They could not speak a word of English. I wrote an Arabic passage from the Koran from memory. They read it, and raised their hands in astonishment that I should know anything of that language. They then showed me their papers, but I was not sufficiently acquainted with the language to read them. But I hope by perseverance to be able to learn that and several other native languages." Mr. Blyden determined to master the language so that he may teach it in the Liberia College, that its young men may be enabled to travel into the interior of Africa, where the Arabic is generally known.

COMMODORE REED COOPER, of the Liberian Navy, died at his farm on the St. Paul's river, February 11, 1866, aged sixty-four. He went to Liberia from Norfolk in 1829. He commanded the gunboat Quail, when she was attacked at her anchorage near Monrovia by a Spanish war steamer, a few years ago. The Spaniard approached as a friend, and when close to the Quail opened a fire upon her, but a few well directed shots from the Quail so disabled him that he ran off and got up to Sierra Leone, where he repaired his damaged ship. Commodore Cooper, in company with his sons, owned a large sugar farm on the St. Paul river, giving employment to quite a number of people, who all mourn their loss.

FOREIGN NAVAL VISITS TO MONROVIA.

Letters dated at Monrovia on the 25th of May, goes to show that the Republic of Liberia is attracting the attention of foreign governments more and more, the executive authorities having had visits from war vessels and commissioned officers in the service of Sweden, Russia, and the United States. The commercial operations of England were being extended rapidly on the coast, and the commerce of Monrovia was spirited and profitable.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, May 25, 1866.

DEAR SIR:—A little more than a year ago, we had the pleasure of seeing, for the first time in our history, in the harbor of Monrovia a Swedish vessel-of-war. Since her departure, ex-Mayor McGill has been honored with the appointment of Consul for his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway.

Some months since, the Russian steam frigate Dmitry Donskoy, carrying sixty guns, Baron Maydell commander, entered our harbor, and produced a great excitement, as the Russian flag had never before floated in our waters. As soon as the frigate was fairly at anchor, the commander sent on shore to know at what hour the authorities would be pleased to return a salute; and the next morning at half-past eight o'clock, the frigate and Fort Norris exchanged a salute of twenty-one guns.

The latter part of March, the celebrated Kearsarge paid us a visit, on her way from Sierra Leone to the leeward. She exchanged a salute with Fort Norris, and her commander paid a brief visit to the President. She remained in port only one day.

Mr. Abraham Hanson, United States Consul General, has returned here from the United States and was warmly welcomed.

The English are extending their trading operations greatly on our coast. The Company of African Merchants (limited,) have places of business at Sherbro, Sierra Leone, and at Cape Mount, Monrovia, Bassa and Sinoe in Liberia. They have a fine little steamer called the Pioneer, which makes monthly trips between Sherbro and Sinoe, and sometimes as far down as Cape Palmas. The tonnage of this little vessel, is one hundred and fifty-four, length one hundred and forty feet, and she will carry comfortably twelve passengers, and is just the thing for the coastwise trade.

As some evidence of the growing importance of our trade, I may mention that in one day in March last, the Norman, on her up trip, shipped at Bassa, twenty thousand gallons of palm oil, and the same week Captain A. Alexander shipped on board the Thomas Pope, thirty thousand gallons palm oil and about eight tons of camwood.

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EARLY HISTORY OF LIBERIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY:

In your number for July is an interesting relation of events in the early history of Liberia, the writer of which is well informed of the events in

those stirring times, but is not sufficiently minute for younger persons of the present day, to whom the early history of Liberia is not so familiar.

The terrible conflict on Cape Mesurado (now Monrovia,) when "the immortal Ashmun repulsed hundreds of savages with a handful of brave men"—was on the 11th and 20th November, 1822. On the last day—"when all seemed lost, occurred one of those critical events in the mysterious orderings of Providence, which secured the fortune of the day. Mary Newport, a female colonist, snatched a match and fired a cannon now held by the enemy; it scattered death among them, and they fled in confusion, into the wilderness. That single touch saved the colony." (Professor Crummell's Address in Monrovia, December, 1863.)

The next night, from some hostile movements of the natives, a cannon was fired upon them. A British vessel, having on board Major Laing, the African traveller—was passing the Cape at the moment; and hearing the firing, sent a boat to learn the cause, and came to their relief, and generously offered all the aid in their power. They bound the Chiefs to a truce, and an agreement to refer their complaints to the Governor of Sierra Leone. Major Laing remained four days, and left for Cape Coast Castle, to the eastward of Cape Palmas, leaving eleven sailors for the aid of the Colonists.

In April, 1826—The Columbian armed schooner *Jacinto*, arrived at Monrovia; her Captain offered his services for the destruction of the Slave factories at Tradetown, (lat. $5\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$;) also Capt. Cochran of the ship *Indian Chief*. On the two ships arriving at Tradetown, they found another Columbian brig of war, which also united in the attack. They landed through a heavy surf, exposed to a galling fire from the Spaniards. Several boats were upset, but they were completely successful. Nothing contributed more to the suppression of the slave-trade in this quarter, than the burning of Tradetown.

June 4th, 1839, Gotorah, a cannibal Chief, came to Millsburg to demand two women who fled to the colony for protection four years ago. He was told he must lay his claim before the Governor, which he agreed to. June 17th, Gotorah arrived at Monrovia. His approach was announced by drums, and his own voice in imitation of the deep growling of a leopard, whose name he bears. Governor Buchanan talked with him through two interpreters of two languages—appointed the 19th for hearing his claim, and invited him to dinner next day. The dinner greatly delighted him.

June 19th, Gov. Buchanan held a palaver or court respecting the women; and after hearing all the parties, told Gotorah the women had been here four years, and were free, and would not be given up—with which he seemed to assent, and the palaver proceeded to other business.

Gaytoombah, the cannibal Chief, is mentioned as not going to war himself, but hiring others to do his fighting. He however, attacked some Deys at Millsburg, at the rapids of the St. Paul's—16th November, 1839. Four Deys were badly wounded, and twelve were carried off into slavery.

Governor Buchanan advised an immediate attack upon him, but was over-

ruled by his Council, and five messengers were sent to Gaytoombah with a white flag, who fired upon them, and made three of them prisoners, and perhaps ate them. One of them was the oldest son of the late Judge Beverly R. Wilson, (as mentioned in the July number.) Gov. Buchanan had the precaution, immediately, to send up guns and ammunition to Heddington.

At midnight on the 8th March, 1840, three or four hundred natives under Gotorah, attacked Heddington, which was bravely defended—but would have been taken by overwhelming numbers, had not the brave Zion Harris, at the last moment, when the defenders' ammunition was nearly all gone, seized a loaded gun, and shot Gotorah in the breast. He immediately fell—was carried off, and the natives fled in disorder.

Governor Buchanan was at this time at Bassa Cove, St. John's river, seventy miles south of Monrovia—an express was sent to him, and he returned immediately. He at once determined to make a sudden attack on Gaytoombah's stronghold, about twenty miles from Millsburg, with three hundred men and one cannon, which the heavy rains compelled them to leave on their march. The expedition reached Gaytoombah's town, 30th March, 1840. Gov. Buchanan ordered an immediate attack; Gen. Roberts, (since President,) commanded one column, and the brave Captain Snetter, who was killed, from Charleston, another. The place was carried and burnt.

In a few days, all the Chiefs came in and sued for peace, and a treaty was made; they agreeing to give up the horrid practice of selling their own countrymen into slavery.

Zion Harris, the brave defender of Heddington, was a celebrated hunter, and was called the *Nimrod of Liberia*; he was killed in his bed by lightning, 25th April, 1854.

On the 3d September, 1841, a deep gloom fell upon Liberia, in the death of Gov. Thomas Buchanan, in the Government House at Bassa. He died from his ardent zeal in the service of Liberia, from over fatigue and exposure to the sun and rains. He was thirty-two years of age. He was born at Fort Covington, St. Lawrence County, New York, and was an intimate friend of the late Rev. Dr. Bethune of New York. On the American Colonization Society, at Washington, receiving news of his death, Gen. Roberts was appointed Governor, and when Liberia became an independent republic, 26th July, 1847—(which was done with the hearty concurrence and aid of the Society, at Washington;) he was chosen by the people the first President; and since its completion in 1861, has been President of Liberia College.

NEW YORK.

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ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF FRANCIS HALL, Esq.—The venerable Editor, Philanthropist and Christian, Francis Hall, Esq., died at his residence in New York, on Saturday, August 11, in his eighty-second year. He, in 1824, in connection with Col.

William L. Stone, purchased the *COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER*, and continued to be its publisher until quite recently. Mr. Hall was one of the founders of the American Tract Society, and from almost the commencement of the Missionary Society of the Methodist E. Church, he was its Recording Secretary. For many years, he stood among the most active Managers of the American Bible Society; and for some time past has been one of its Vice Presidents. The Colonization Society ever shared his warm friendship, powerful advocacy and zealous services.

ADDITIONAL STEAMERS.—The Directors of the African Mail Steam-ship Company of England, propose establishing a bi-monthly line of steamers to run from Liverpool in conjunction with the mail packets, commencing on the 10th of October next. The vessels composing this additional line being under no postal restrictions, will call at all ports on the West Coast of Africa for which sufficient inducement offers. As a rule, however, the following ports which the monthly mail steamers visit, will not be called at by the extra steamers, viz: Bathurst, Mourovia, Cape Coast Castle, Jellah Coffee, Benin, and Old Calabar. Teneriffe will be called at on the home voyages only. Rates of freight and passage will be the same by all the Company's steamers.

EDUCATION AT CAPE PALMAS.—A letter from the Principal of the Methodist Academy at Cape Palmas, Mr. Tuning, in which he says, under date of June 14: "We are having an increase in the school. We have forty attendants. Our brother who teaches a school in the interior, writes of its encouraging progress: 'All the pupils were wild children, unacquainted with civilization. We have before us an extensive field, a great harvest, and very few laborers.'"

A NEW MISSION.—One fruit of the revival which has been in progress in Sweden for several years, is the awakening of the missionary spirit. They have selected as their field the Galla tribes, living near the equator in Africa, calling themselves Christians. Three young men, the pioneer force of this mission, have started on their long and perilous journey, intending to cross the kingdom of Abyssinia, if it is possible for missionaries to do so, German missionaries having recently suffered severe persecution and imprisonment by command of the king. These young men are represented as quiet, but determined, fearless missionaries of the cross.

BOSTON PEOPLE OF COLOR.—The colored population of Boston numbers between 2,500 and 3000, living principally at the West End. They are, generally speaking, an industrious, intelligent, frugal and quietly disposed class of people. There are among them a large number of mechanics; most of them, however, are laboring men. A large number of them are quite wealthy, owning property averaging from \$500 to \$50,000. They support five churches—three Methodist and two Baptist—four of which are upheld entirely by themselves.—*Boston Journal*.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

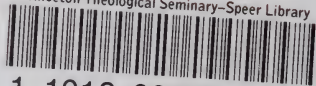
From the 20th of July, to the 20th of August, 1866.

VERMONT.		Andrew Bulkley, Rev. R. Emery, ea. \$2. Mrs. J. Godfrey, \$1.....	\$37 00
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$50.)		<i>Stamford</i> —Dea. T. Davenport, \$10. George Elder, R. Swartwout, J. Ferguson, Friend, Cash, ea. \$5. Mrs. Geo. Brown, \$3. Edward Gay, \$2. Mrs. M. E. Rogers, \$1.....	41 00
<i>Essex</i> —Legacy of Nathan Lothrop, by B. B. Butler.	\$37 00	<i>Greenwich</i> —Hon. H. M. Benedict, \$20. Miss Sarah Mead, \$10. Mrs. Augustus Mead, Oliver Mead, Lyman Mead, Thomas A. Mead, ea. \$5. Jonas Mead, Mrs. Hannah Mead, ea. \$2. A. Brush, B. Brush, Wm. Lawrence, ea. \$1	57 00
<i>Windsor</i> —Friends, additional	13 00	<i>Norwalk</i> —Judge Butler, \$5. Mrs. J. North, \$4	9 00
	50 00		216 50
MASSACHUSETTS.		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
<i>Newburyport</i> —Ladies Colonization Society, Mrs. Harriet Sanborn, Secretary, to const: JACOB STONE, Esq., a L. M.....	30 00	<i>Washington</i> —Miscellaneous...	375 68
RHODE ISLAND.		OHIO.	
By Rev. J. R. Miller, (\$23.)		<i>Cincinnati</i> —First P. Ch: by J. D. Thorpe, additional...	5 60
<i>Newport</i> —Mrs. C. Tompkins, B. Finch, S. Engs, ea. \$5. Dea. Wm. Guile, Philip Simmons, ea. \$4.	23 00	<i>Morning Sun</i> —Coll. in R. P. Ch: Rev. G. McMillan, Pastor.....	8 00
CONNECTICUT.			13 60
By Rev. J. R. Miller, (\$216.50.)		ILLINOIS.	
<i>Stonington</i> —A. S. Palmer, \$2. C. T. Stanton, J. F. Trumbull, ea. \$1	4 00	<i>Young America</i> —Legacy of Rosanna A. Hogue, by J. H. Martin, Ex.....	30 00
<i>New London</i> —Mrs. F. Allen, \$5. Miss J. S. Richards, \$3	8 00	FOR REPOSITORY.	
<i>Fitchville</i> —Mrs. Sherwood Raymond.....	5 00	MASSACHUSETTS — <i>Hubbardstown</i> —Mrs. Bennett Potter, to Jan. 1,'67.....	1 00
<i>Colchester</i> —Elijah Ransom, E. W. Day, ea. \$5. Dr. S. E. Swift, \$3. Mrs. M. A. Tainter, \$2. Mrs. N. A. Avery, J. C. Hammond, ea. \$1. Cash. \$1.....	18 00	NEW HAMPSHIRE — <i>Portsmouth</i> , H. A. Bellows, to July 1,'66.	10 00
<i>East Huddam</i> —W. E. Nichols, L. Boardman, W. H. Goodspeed, ea. \$5. Dea. J. Hutchins, S. N. Williams, R. W. Chapman, Robert S. Cone, Wm. O. Brainard, Judge Atwood, J. Gladwin, T. Gross, Judge Higgins, Rev. H. T. Gregory, ea. \$1. Cash, 50 cents.....	25 50	VIRGINIA — <i>Lynchburg</i> —Mrs. Mary B. Blackford, to July 1,'67.....	1 00
<i>Essex</i> —J. C. Redfield, R. E. Whittemore, George Conklin, B. Comstock, ea. \$1...	4 00	INDIANA — <i>Terre Haute</i> —Estate of A. King, by M. H. Ross, Ex: to July 1,'66:....	7 00
<i>Centre Brook</i> —Dea. S. M. Pratt, \$3. Dea. W. M. Redfield, Tertius Nott, C. Kelsey, E. Kelsey, Richard Bushnell, ea. \$1.....	8 00	Repository	19 00
<i>Southport</i> —W. W. Wakeman, \$25. M. Bulkley, \$5. Mrs. Z. B. Wakeman,		Donations	296 10
		Legacies.....	67 00
		Miscellaneous.....	375 68
		Total.....	\$757 78

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